

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE TALKING AGE.

GENERAL GRANT GROWS LOQUACIOUS.

He Talks Freely on the Topics of the Day—Who Would Have the Democrats Nominate—Randall Would Suit Him—The Story About Mr. Conkling in Chicago.

St. Louis, September 5.—The Villard excursion party have put in a day of rest at St. Paul to-day and the first gathering of the entire party has been in itself an incident of very considerable interest. It is an aggregation of stars, as the theatrical advertisers have put it, and the close grouping of all the foreign and American nobilities under the roof of the hotel Lafayette, has offered an unusual opportunity to study the characteristics of men of distinction and mark, not only in their own country, but in more than one case of world-wide reputation. General Grant among the guests is materially the most prominent personage in the crowd that has occupied the lobby of the hotel during the day, and among those who made the round of the lake on the city of St. Louis this afternoon it is remarked by everybody that he is no longer a sphinx. Grant the silent has disappeared, and we have instead Grant, the loquacious. He is looking in better health than for several years and mingles with the common herd with all the unreserved ease of a man who feels himself out of politics and is not afraid to have opinions on every subject or to express them in a long conversation.

ON POLITICS AND PERSONAL.

Judge Bond Decides that They are a Legal Tender for Taxes.

Roscoe, September 5.—A decision of the utmost importance was rendered yesterday by Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court concerning the state debt. After the decision was rendered by the United States supreme court last spring in the Virginia debt case, counsel for the foreign bondholders in London, through their attorney, William Royal, in New York, instituted a number of suits in the circuit court of the United States here, to test the conclusions which Royal decided that the decision led to. Judge Bond decided that these cases, together with others, showed that the coupons had been issued as a legal tender, that all the consequences which flow from any other legal tender flow from this, and that this is the effect of the supreme court decision.

Second. That the officers of the state will be enjoined from levying on a tax-payer's property after a tender of coupons has been made.

Third. That as the questions in these suits depend upon the constitutionality of the state's legislation, suits arise under the constitution, and that the circuit court of the United States has jurisdiction of them with respect to all the parties.

Judge Bond's jurisdiction existed over the entire state. If his decision is reversed it would seem that the state can collect no more revenues until she provides for the coupons.

pare Miss Anderson with every English actress. The popular verdict is, however, "A phenomenal success," even though a portion of this Times attributes first to curiosity, second to Irving's presentation of the actress to his public and third to English hospitality. The Times thinks that Miss Anderson has vast talents, but lacks genius. The Daily News sits on the fence with his brother of the Times. Mr. S. S. Drury, author of "Reindeer," and director of the Standard, both say what they have to say briefly. The latter says: "All we do at present is to chronicle Miss Anderson's complete success, the recitals being so numerous as to defy particularization." Sims says "that the pulse of the house was stirred in favor of the American artist was increasingly evident. She came, was seen and conquered. Very few if any of the actresses of our own stock could go through such an artificial part with the same delightful naturalness." Clemons, Son of the Republic, thinks she was heavily handicapped by the choice of the play, but admits "there must clearly be something in an actress who can not only hold her own as Parthenia, but in addition dissipate the dullness of Ingomar." As for her beauty, he thinks she is more a Venus than a Mila, a classic draped figure of a Wedgewood plaque more than an echo from the Parthenon. He thinks her great fault in acting is insincerity and inability to grasp the sympathies of the thoughtful audience, and that her "peplum" gives her more color than her hair.

He would like to see more sincerity and less well studied artificiality, but admits that these things did not affect her audience, who cheered her as if their hearts were really touched.

VIRGINIA COUPONS.

His telegraphic connections, he said, were incidental to his railroad interests, the two being intimately related. He had been instrumental in starting the American Union to compete with the Western Union, but finding this impossible, he had turned his attention to the general control of the Western Union. His object in securing control of the Western Union was to make his friend, General Eckert, business manager of the Western Union company. He said its value was nearly equal to its capitalization. He thought 7 per cent was a fair estimate of the earning power of the company. The value of its franchises could not be estimated by any known means. Its contracts with railroads had been made by carrying agents.

Its stock was distributed all over the country, sixty millions of it being held by investors, and he thought that within two years every share of this stock now upon the market would be absorbed. There might be water in the Western Union, but the same could be said of all kinds of property which had increased in value. In reply to the question of Senator Blair, witness said it would be impossible for him to give an approximate estimate of the value of the Western Union company's property. He judged the value of the property by its earning power.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

With respect to the postal telegraph, Mr. Gould said he thought the institutions of the country were opposed to any such thing. Again, the telegraphic business, more than any other, required to be managed by experts. Under a government system the management would be in the hands of the particular political party in power. The post office service would, he thought, be better managed by private enterprise than by the government. He would not object to the government taking hold of the telegraph system of the Western Union if it would pay for it what it was worth on a fair appraisal. He did not think there could be any competition against the Western Union. Its facilities were so great when there were powerful rivals the rates were not reduced, but the rates were reduced when the charge rates as high as the Western Union.

One hundred and ninety reports from 41 counties in middle Tennessee give, corn, cotton, 93; cotton, 93; tobacco, 89; sorghum, 95; millet, 95; Irish potatoes, 102; sweet potatoes, 99; apples, 100; peaches, 57; grapes, 97; buckwheat, 100; peanuts, 98; stock peas, 100; turnips, acre per cent, 99; early Irish potatoes, yield per cent, 44.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 5.—The following is the condition of the various crops as compared with August, 1882: One hundred and thirty-eight reports from 32 counties in East Tennessee give corn, condition, 84; cotton, 91; tobacco, 95; sorghum, 88; millet, 97; Irish potatoes, 100; apples, 97; grapes, 97; buckwheat, 100; peanuts, 98; stock peas, 100; turnips, acre per cent, 99; early Irish potatoes, yield per cent, 100.

112 reports from 21 counties in west Tennessee give, corn, condition, 90; cotton, 101; tobacco, 92; sorghum, 95; millet, 93; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 99; apples, 60; peaches, 40; grapes, 85; berries, 94; melons, 90; garden products, 98; buckwheat, 97; peanuts, 98; stock peas, 105; turnips, acre per cent, 99; early Irish potatoes, yield per cent, 100.

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GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

Burial of Mrs. Toombs—Shooting Affray in Gordon County—The Horrible Crime of a Woman—A Preacher Asked to Step Down and Out—Other News of the Day.

Special to The Constitution.

BUFDORF, September 5.—Buford received her first bale of new cotton to-day grown by J. C. Hansard and bought by Thompson & Patello, at 9:30, and weighed 484 pounds. This is the third year Mr. Hansard brought the first bale to Buford.

Tallulah, Georgia.

TOMMIES, TOMMIES.

Special to The Constitution.

TALLULAH, September 5.—The mortal remains of Mrs. General Toombs passed down the road to her home in Washington for burial. General Toombs is almost overwhelmed with grief. The bar of Habersham superior court in session at Clarksville turned out en masse to escort the remains to the depot.

Madison, Georgia.

PERSONAL.
Special to The Constitution.

MADISON, September 5.—Miss Ella Mustin, one of the handsomest and most fascinating young ladies of Georgia, is in Madison, visiting relatives.

Our superior court is in session, Judge T. G. Lawson presiding.

Mr. Leroy W. Patterson has recovered and is back in Atlanta.

Awworth, Georgia.

INCREASING HIS LIST.

Special to The Constitution.

ACWORTH, September 5.—Mr. Hemphill, of THE CONSTITUTION, was in Acworth yesterday and added several new subscribers to the already long list of readers of the best paper in the south.

Cotton is now beginning to come into this market. Several bales have already been sold, and the fields look white with the open staple.

Cartersville, Georgia.

LOCAL TOPICS.

Special to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, September 5.—Mr. R. A. Hemphill, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, was in the city yesterday in the interest of that paper.

M. H. Gilreath & Company, will soon move their large stock of furniture into the new store-room recently built by Mr. Baxter. The farmers need rain badly, as the ground is so hard it is impossible to plow in the fall.

Bartowville, Georgia.

SCHOOL ADVANTAGES.

Special to The Constitution.

BARTOWVILLE, September 5.—The city council, together with the trustees, have just performed a plan which places our school advantages above those of any town in the state. They have reduced the tuition of Gordon institute to an average of one dollar per month, thereby placing the superior advantages of this institution within the reach of everyone, without lowering its present standard.

The rust is doing much damage to the cotton crop in this section.

Greensboro, Georgia.

MEDICAL ARRESTED.

Special to The Constitution.

GREENSBORO, September 5.—Jim Brady, the negro who murdered Mr. Petty, last Monday a week ago, was captured yesterday by some gentlemen about twenty miles below here and brought to town this morning and safely lodged in our county jail. They will get the \$250 reward.

On our last trip to Atlanta, a few days ago, we had the pleasure of striking Captain Harry Hill's train. Harry is a "boss conductor." Young, handsome and gallant, and a great favorite with the traveling public, especially the young ladies, who always look out for his train.

We are very dry, indeed. No rain in a month or more.

Augusta, Georgia.

PATRICK EGAN.

Special to The Constitution.

ATLANTA, September 5.—Patrick Egan, recently treasurer of the Irish national land league, arrived in Augusta this morning and is receiving great attention. By his special request there will be no public demonstration. He will, however, be suitably entertained.

THE CHURCH.

News from the cotton crop in the counties of this section is not very encouraging. The top crop is almost a total failure, the drift having caused the bloom and frost to fall in early October. Columbia, McDowell, Wayne and Hancock have all suffered. The condition is not so bad in South Carolina, but still there is considerable loss. The oat crop is also short.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

No news from the missing steamer, Katie, has been received, but she is supposed to be on a bar some distance below Augusta. While Jetts, at Augusta effectively cleared out the stream here, work is needed on the river some miles below. A comparatively small appropriation will accomplish everything needed.

Marietta, Georgia.

DEATH.

Special to The Constitution.

MARIETTA, September 5.—Mrs. Anderson, wife of Captain John A. G. Anderson, died at her residence on Church street, last Sunday morning. She was buried from the Presbyterian church in the city cemetery on Tuesday evening. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever seen in Marietta.

DEATH REPORTS.

Dr. William Root, who has, for forty-four years, kept a drug store here, sold out to Mr. H. N. Newell, a few days since. Every one will miss the familiar old landmark of his sign, and his genial face that has always greeted our people with smiles and a cheery word.

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

A protracted meeting is being carried on at the Methodist church, and much good has already been accomplished.

Mr. R. A. Hemphill, the genial agent of THE CONSTITUTION, gave us a very pleasant call last Monday.

A child was born last week near here having a head and feet like those of a dog. It lived but a few hours. Its mother had been frightened by a large dog shortly before its birth.

Lawrenceville, Georgia.

THE HORRIBLE CAREER OF A VILLAIN.

Special to The Constitution.

ATLANTA, September 4.—Judge Estes is presiding in our superior court, which met Monday morning. He is hearing Judge Hutchins' disqualification cases. The latter judge arrived Monday afternoon from Walton court having been delayed at Monroe, trying the Taylor Bryant rape case. That negro is one of the worst characters that has ever been to the penitentiary. He went there from Rockdale for an assault with intent to rape. Since leaving there he has been near Logansville, working on W. E. Moore's land. About three weeks ago, one night, he raped another young girl. When he had raped her, he crept into the window and layed in the bed before the lady knew it. She was living alone. The negro accomplished his desire despite the lady's efforts. Her people took his tracks but could not follow them to any distance. They measured them, however, and when this last scrape arose the parties compared tracks, and they were undoubtedly the same. The same negro, who had secured this same negro went into Mr. Sneed's house, laid claim to his bed where two of his grown daughters were sleeping. The whole family, consisting of seven in number were at home. The screams of the ladies caused the brute to fly, however. A hundred citizens met at Bay Creek meeting house Monday night and decided if the jury didn't find him guilty they would or-

ganize and proceed at once to Monroe to get him for purposes manifest. The solicitor general, A. L. Mitchell, saved them the trouble by doing the state great service in convicting the fiend. A day or so after this last rape was committed, a negro boy, William Jones, raped a girl of his own color about his age. He was captured by the negroes and carried to Monroe and placed in jail. The negroes were indignant, and declared that he shall receive his dues.

The Herald publishes the following: A terrible tragedy has occurred in DeKalb county not far from Doraville. A buck negro went to the house of Mr. Spewell, who was absent and demanded of Mrs. Spewell something to eat. She had nothing prepared and so told him. He thenupon drew a pistol upon her and compelled her to furnish him food, which she did. After eating he demanded that she give him the money in the house and she gave him \$1.00. He thenupon drew a pistol still drawn, he made another improper demand of her, whereupon she screamed. This frightened him and he left. A son-in-law of Mr. Spewell heard the alarm, and hearing from Mrs. S. the facts, with two others, pursued the wretch and overtook him, and when attempting to arrest him the negro drew his knife and stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantly. The two friends then fired upon him, killing him on the spot. The name of the son-in-law we failed to obtain.

Cahoon, Georgia.

FATAL SHOT.

Special to The Constitution.

CAHOON, September 5.—Mr. F. E. Nel, a young man, about two miles west of this place, was ~~recently~~ shot last night about 7 o'clock by Arthur Smith, a tenant on Nel's father's land. The ball, which is supposed to have been fired from a .32 calibre pistol, struck young Nel just above the collar bone, directly under the chin, and the physicians think it ranged downward, though they have so far been unable to find it. Nel fell instantly, and said Smith did the shooting, although other parties near by did not see it.

Judge Hutchins, says the Walton News, is of opinion of public hangings. He says in ordinary cases he will always order the executions to be made in private, but that in the case of Taylor Bryant the crime is so revolting that he desires all men to see and know that the perpetrator of such a crime suffers the extreme penalty of the law. In this opinion Foster, who has finished the prisoners in the Bailey jail with instruments to break them. The prisoners failed in the attempt and one turned state's evidence against Foster and he was committed to jail for the offense. There are eleven prisoners in the jail and one in the Savannah jail awaiting trial at the next term of the superior court. All of them are colored and three murderers.

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Mr. John Ballou and Miss Sarah Freeman charged with adultery and fornication, had a preliminary hearing before Justice Merrill, in Carroll on Wednesday evening last. The evidence discloses the fact that Ballou's wife was sick and had been for five or six weeks; that Ballou procured the services of Miss Sarah Freeman to wait upon his wife; that during her stay, that John and Sarah, became very intimate, so much so, that two or three nights ago they closed together, making their bed in the state of Alabama. John's confessions confined him to jail while Sarah's defense disclosed her.

Walton News. It is not often that many convicts are sent from this country to one of the courts as will leave here this week. There have been more crimes committed this year than usual, and the speedy and severe punishment of the criminals ought to be a warning to others. All the convicts are colored, and the following are the sentences: Van Malcom, murder, lifetime in the penitentiary; Will Smith, burglary, two years in the penitentiary; Dave Brown, burglary, three years in the penitentiary; Adam Wheeler, cattle stealing, one year in the penitentiary; Charley Fees, assault, six months in the chipping; Sabe Ellis, assault, six months in the chipping.

Milledgeville Recorder: There has been considerable excitement in the town and city. It is always so just before a grand negro church association. Of course there are bad men and thieves among the negroes just as there are among the white men, but you never hear of a white man stealing anything just before camping out or convention or association. That's one time they are strictly honest. But a negro who is charged with adultery and fornication, had a preliminary hearing before Justice Merrill, in Carroll on Wednesday evening last. The evidence discloses the fact that Ballou's wife was sick and had been for five or six weeks; that Ballou procured the services of Miss Sarah Freeman to wait upon his wife; that during her stay, that John and Sarah, became very intimate, so much so, that two or three nights ago they closed together, making their bed in the state of Alabama. John's confessions confined him to jail while Sarah's defense disclosed her.

Let the directors, at their meeting to-night take the matter in hand and remedy the evil. They owe it to the city, the library, and themselves, to stop the trouble right now, and we are glad to learn that they have already considered it and will take some decisive action.

THE FEELS MURDER.

The Father of the Slave Girl Dead on Hearing the News.

From the Warrenon Clipper.

Mr. Al Thompson's mill was burglarized one night last week, and about one thousand pounds of meal and flour taken out. The thief procured a ladder and entered at one of the windows of the upper story, when he descended below and opening the door loaded his wagon and departed to parts as yet unknown. More stealing than was ever known before was being committed just now, all through the country.

Jonesboro, Georgia.

THE TOWALIGA ASSOCIATION.

Special to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, September 5.—The Towaliga association of Primitive Baptists met with the Forest Baptist church in this county, near Forrest station, on Saturday, the first of September. The introductory sermon was delivered by Elder J. P. Lyons and was an able exhortation of the eternal purposes and secret decrees of the Almighty. There were a number of divines present. Among whom was Elder Blackwell, of the Primitive Little River Association, also Elder James Stearns, of the same association, who is a fine speaker. Elder Rodgers, who may be considered the "sledge hammer" of the association; Elder Ball, the finest looking member of the body; Elder Oxford, who is full of life and warmth of feeling, and others whom we cannot mention. These were all sound in the faith and fully understand the Divine will concerning us. We mentioned during the spring the apparent dullness and want of interest in the church in the country. We are now inclined to think that matters have gone to the opposite extreme. If a fair medium could be now adopted and maintained, it might be the better course, but every one to his own notion. The Methodists are now carrying on a lively, earnest and interesting meeting in Jonesboro. Quite a number of ministers from abroad are here, and seem to take a great interest in the salvation of our people. We hope they will succeed in making our town the best place in Georgia.

THE MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE.

The Middle Georgia college opened on Monday under the direction of President J. H. Alexander, formerly of Virginia. Professor C. A. Key retires from the college and goes to Florida.

A. W. COX.

COX & HAMMOND.

(Successors of W. R. Hammond.)

COX & HAMMOND.

THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doing in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Folio 2.

President Pro Tem. Polk ill called the senate to order at nine o'clock. Prayer by Rev. John Jones, the chaplain of the senate.

Roll called and journal read and adopted.

Mr. Smith moved a reconsideration of so much of the journal as related to the loss of the bill "to prevent the evils of interposition in the state by local option." On a call of the yeas and nays a motion to reconsider prevailed, the vote being as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Beall, Clark, Lakes, Fredericks, Hoyt, Jones, Livingston, McDonald, Neal, Parker, Parks, Peoples, Pike, Rouse, Smith, Tatum, Thompson, Tutt, Wilcox, Yow—21.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Davis, DuBignon, Foster, George, Lamar, Maederville, Martin, Morgan, Oliver, Paul—11.

Committee reports were submitted and read.

On motion of Mr. Lamar, the senate took up the resolution accepting an invitation to attend the Louisville exposition and said resolution having been adopted by the house, the resolution was on motion of Senator Lamar, laid on the table for the present.

Hons. E. T. Shubrick and J. M. Neal were granted the privilege of the floor during their stay in the city.

House bills of the second reading were read and passed to a third.

Bills of the third reading were acted upon as follows:

A bill to fix the legal duration of the time of holding the superior court of Washington County. Passed.

A bill to require the owners of all stock to keep the same from running at large in Jasper county. Recommitted to the judiciary.

Bills of the first reading read and referred to appropriate committees.

A message was received from the house announcing the concurrence of the house in a certain number of the amendments to the capitol bill, and a disagreement to certain amendments.

The senate amendment of the senate taking from the number of commissioners the speaker of the house and the president of the senate, the house had disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. DuBignon the senate insisted on the amendments.

The senate insisted on its amendment striking out "eight" and inserting "six," as the number of commissioners, which amendment the house had refused to agree to.

The house refused to agree to a senate amendment striking out the word "for." The senate, on motion, receded from the amendment.

An amendment of the senate to allow the plan of the building to be submitted to each general assembly was amended by the house so as to require that it should not retard the progress of the work, but that on the passage of the bill the work was to immediately proceed, the plans being submitted to the next general assembly.

The action of the senate was immediately transmitted to the house.

Hon. A. J. Munnerlin and Dr. James D. Griffin were invited to seats on the floor.

The senate went into executive session to consider a sealed communication from the governor.

In executive session the nomination of Hon. Jefferson H. Scalfie to be judge of the county court of Mitchell, was confirmed.

Mr. Baker was granted unanimous consent to introduce a resolution as follows:

A resolution directing the governor and attorney general to press for trial the case of the state against John Jones, its former treasurer.

On motion the resolution was taken up and Mr. Baker was advocating its passage, when the hour of adjournment arrived, and the same adjourned until to day at 9 o'clock.

The house met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by Speaker Garrard. Prayer by Rev. N. Koff Smith. The roll was called and the journal was read.

Mr. Fite, of Bartow, moved to reconsider the action of the house on agreeing to the senate amendment to the capitol bill which strikes the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, from the list of commissioners.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Jordan, of Hart, introduced a bill to compel certain railroads to pay back overcharges which they had made pending a legal contest as to conditions imposed on them by the railroad commission. The bill had been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Jordan moved to reconsider the bill.

The motion was supported in a speech by Mr. Jordan and opposed by Messrs. Hoge, Fulton, and Falligant of Chatham.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. James, of Douglas, from the committee appointed to consider the question of adjournment asked that the house take up the bill on the 15th instant.

Mr. Jordan, of Hart, said this would be to me a waste of time. If we get through by the 15th will adjourn. We won't do well to rescind this resolution. We could have passed a bill or two while we have been on this business. I move to table the resolution.

Mr. Park, of Greene, renewed the motion to table, when Mr. Jordan withdrew it, and it was agreed to.

Bills were taken up on third reading.

Mr. McCurry of Hart—a bill to provide compensation of election superintendents.

Mr. Ray, of Coweta, opposed the bill as an unnecessary burden on the people.

Mr. Ray, of Clark, hoped the bill would be passed.

He thought some such bill was necessary to complete a good election machinery.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved and signed the following acts:

To pay J. B. Palmer excess of wild land tax.

To amend the act incorporating the Cumming and Seaway railroad.

To amend an act creating a board of commissioners of turnpike roads in this state to protect public bridges in Putnam county.

To amend the Sweetwater manufacturing railroad company.

To amend an act prohibiting camp hunting in Coosa county.

To create a board of commissioners of roads and avenues for Upson county.

To incorporate the town of Raccoon Mills, Chattooga county.

To prohibit sale of liquor within three miles of the Methodist church in East Point.

To amend an act incorporating DeSoto in Floyd county.

To regulate fences and inclosures in Dougherty county, west of Flint river.

To fix liquor license in Appling county at \$10,000.

To amend an act incorporating the town of Marietta.

To fix the liquor license in Coffee county.

To authorize the city of Toccoa to issue bonds for school purposes.

To incorporate Calhoun, Hart county.

To prohibit sale of liquor in Hart county.

To prohibit sale of liquor in Monticello.

To provide for appointment of judge of Mitchell county court.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton, favored the passage of the bill to pay election superintendents. He said it was becoming difficult to get good men to perform these duties because there is no compensation.

Mr. McCurry said the bill proper was not his but a bill of the judiciary committee. The bill proposes to pay only \$2 a day. Because patriotic citizens are willing to do this work for nothing the state should not continue to impose upon them.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called and were 82 yeas and 51 nays. So the bill failed of constitutional majority.

Mr. Jones of Elbert—A bill to amend section 326 of the constitution, so that ordinary's code, when the ordinary is disallowed, the bill received 57 yeas to 11 nays and this failed by one of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Beck of Lumpkin—A bill to require the state librarian to represent the state in certain cases in the United States court. The bill was amended and passed so as to require solicitors general to represent the state in prosecutions which are transferred to the United States court.

Mr. Sweat of Clinch—A bill to make it a felony to make or possess any forged or other forged instrument title to sell or lease land knowing the title to be forged. Passed.

The bill by Mr. Russell, of Clarke, to enable the trustees of the State University to commence free tuition was laid over at his request.

Mr. Bartlett of Bibb—A bill to increase the salary of the state librarian to \$1,500, failed of a constitutional majority receiving only 77 votes.

Mr. Harris of Bibb—A bill to better regulate elections by the general assembly so as to prevent the changing of votes, after the roll is called.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 85 and the nays 53. So it failed of a constitutional majority.

A bill to change the time of the superior courts of Bullock, Emanuel and Screven, was on suspension of the rules taken up and passed.

Mr. Harris of Bibb—A bill to provide for taking testimony in applications for injunction. Passed.

Mr. Fite of Bartow—A bill to repeal section 394 of the code relative to notice of mortgages. Recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Head of Monroe—A bill to require physicians to serve as jurors in cases of lunacy. Mr. Head favored the passage of the bill without amendment.

Mr. Drewry, of Spalding, offered an amendment allowing physicians \$10 for each case on which they serve. Mr. Brewster, of Harris, favored the amendment.

Mr. Drewry, of Spalding, offered some compensation written opinions on the benefit of the public. Mr. Jacoboway moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost. Mr. James of Douglas, opposed the amendment. Mr. Drewry said that there was no need for the bill without the amendment as the law now covers the case.

Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, said the statute requiring physicians to serve on juries in cases of lunacy had been repealed by the general law to exempt physicians from all jury duty. This bill is merely to clear all doubt in the matter. The yeas were 90 and the nays—. So the bill was passed. The house adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon session.

The house reengaged at three o'clock and was called to order by the speaker. Bills were taken up on third reading.

A bill to make wire fence a legal fence. Passed.

A bill to encourage private elementary schools by providing for teaching public schools in connection therewith. Passed.

A bill to amend the stock law so far as the same relates to Morgan county, come up for the fourth time.

The bill introduced by Mr. Studdard asked that the legislature set aside an election held in Morgan county on the fence question, because it was carried for fence by fraud, and to order a new election. The special judiciary committee reported against the passage of the bill by a majority of one vote. Mr. Bartlett, of Bibb, spoke against the bill. Mr. Patterson, of Hart, also opposed the bill. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, O., Solewherever, 25c, Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news will be received from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states; local rains and partly cloudy, slightly cooler weather, southwest winds, shifting to northwesterly, higher barometer.

It seems to be conceded that the Chinese are in Tonquin, and the French would do well soon to be out of it.

JUDGE HODDIN's physician announces that in about ten days the republicans of Ohio will find the democratic candidate to be a remarkably lively individual.

FULTON county, notwithstanding that it has to bear the expenses attendant upon being the seat of government, is now one of the lowest taxed counties of the state.

GENERAL GRANT has lost his tactfulness, and talks with the volatility of a candidate for a county office. He very kindly suggests Sam Randall as a suitable candidate for the democrats next year.

JUDGE HUTCHINS agrees that executions should be private, but says that the crime of the Walton county wretch, who is to hang next October, was of such a character that he wants to make a terrible example of him by hanging him in public.

The holders of the bonds of Tennessee are not accepting in large numbers the compromise tendered by the state. The holders of the debt that is scaled down one half both in principal and interest are not coming forward. And this induces the Nashville Banque to harbor the thought that perhaps the people of Tennessee have on hand a settlement that does not settle.

In this age of clocks and watches the occupation of the church-going bell is really gone; and in New York city a legal effort has been started to stop the ringing of such bells altogether. Less annoying noises are prohibited, and the people who are annoyed by the ringing of the great bells think it is high time the ancient custom was ended. It is a question of the ear solely, for it will scarcely be claimed that church bells have now-a-days anything to do with the attendance at public worship.

The truck farmers' convention, which meets to-day in Thomasville, is an occasion of unusual interest. The great development of this industry during the season just closed, and the certainty that the results of the present year will be eclipsed by the work of the next, makes the conclusions of such a body of great public importance. The different delegates will lend the benefit of their experience to the general fund. THE CONSTITUTION will, at the proper time, give the result of the Thomasville convention.

The senate would not permit the passage of a fair tariff bill, as all the world knows. Why then, should any democrat attempt to commit the democratic party to the doctrine of protection for protection's sake? No democrat can at heart endorse the doctrine. The history of the party forbids. And why any democrat wants to invite a spirit of lukewarmness within the party by electing Mr. Randall to the speakership, is difficult to understand. We do not believe there is a single democrat in the south who really likes Mr. Randall and his Pennsylvania methods or the present tariff!

MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE.

Elsewhere will be found the resolution, of the board of directors of the Merchants' bank in relation to the request of Major Campbell Wallace to be relieved of the duties of president.

Some time ago, Major Wallace, feeling that the responsibilities resting upon his shoulders were too numerous and heavy, concluded to resign his place on the Georgia railroad commission. When this announcement was made, however, considerations and contingencies never contemplated by Major Wallace induced him to change his mind. Not only were the people of Georgia almost unanimously opposed to such a step on the part of Major Wallace, but letters were received in Atlanta from prominent gentlemen in various states of the union, expressing their regrets, and giving it as their opinion that the resignation if persisted in would give strength to the impression sought to be made, namely, that the Georgia commission is a failure.

In short, as our readers know, such a pressure was brought to bear upon Major Wallace as to induce him to forego his intention to resign from the commission; and in order that he may more completely devote himself to the best interests of the public in his capacity of railroad commissioner, he has reduced and simplified his duties as president of the Merchants' bank, though he still retains an active connection with that institution.

FARMERS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

Every county in Georgia should have its agricultural club. And this club should have its fortnightly or weekly meeting.

Merchants organize for mutual protection and instruction. Manufacturers have their associations and railroads their pools. The farmer alone lacks organization. And yet he needs it more thoroughly than any one else. His life is set apart from the lives of others. The information that a community of merchants can get in a telegraphic flash, or that railroad men a thousand miles apart can get as quickly, the farmer can only get after days of patient waiting. Bunched together in a few streets, the merchants understand thoroughly what is going on with each other. Living on large plantations, the farmer knows

but little of what even his neighbors are doing.

Farmers' clubs, with frequent meetings, would change all this. If fifty farmers of each county met once a week and compared notes, on crops, on seed, on stock, on agricultural implements, on buildings, on labor, on fertilizers—and all the questions of farm husbandry and economy, the result would be remarkable. Each farmer would have the benefit of the experience and knowledge of the fifty others. A good breed of stock, a fine variety of seed, a labor-saving implement, a new method of composting, ditching or planting—anything in the way of progress that one man discovered would go at once into the general information. The result would be the improvement of the general average of farming, and the appreciation of the value of land:

In Cobb county there is a model farmers' club just formed. It is called the Phoenix, and last Saturday it spent a whole day debating what is the best wheat and the best method of planting. It proposes to establish a dairy on the farm of each member and sell butter branded with the name of the club, and backed with its guarantee. A large dealer in Atlanta has just bought all the seed barley the club had to sell at top figures, because it was sold with the club's guarantee. So the club proposes to raise stock and sell only such animals as are approved by the club's committee. There are special committees on stock, fertilizers, implements, buildings, etc., that report at each meeting.

Let the farmers of each county organize such a club. THE CONSTITUTION has readers in every county in Georgia save one. Let some one of our readers start the work for his county. We shall take pleasure in reporting the organization of each and of printing the proceedings of its meetings.

There is one thing to be looked after, as the most essential of all things: Keep the club out of politics. Never let a politician ride it to death. Never let it have a candidate for office. Let it be devoted purely and simply to progress and perfection in farming.

THE CHALMERS CASH COMBINATION.

General Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Colonel Cash have established as close relations with the president and his wing of the republican party as either Mr. Mahone or General Longstreet enjoyed. The four men may be considered the president's board of southern advisers—his patronage agents for the southern country. The Georgia member of the syndicate has certainly shown his power freely in the last few days at home. His axe has been very busy, especially in the postoffice department, and it may be that the slaughter of the innocents will be still more dreadful among the dependents of the other departments. All but "liberal" are to go, and only men are to be appointed who will forget Blaine and remember Arthur, and will follow without question the dictates of the new syndicate. The old line republicans are ruthlessly thrust out in the cold. They are not wanted from Buck down to the colored ward politicians. None of the rank and file are to have a share of the good things; in fact, the syndicate has no use in Georgia for any rank and file. A few "liberals" are wanted to fill the offices, and then the recruiting lists are to be closed to both white and colored.

It matters little what the schemers are plotting. Whether it relates to delegates in the next republican national convention or to patronage present and to come, or to both, does not greatly concern us. Mr. Arthur has decided to discard the old guard, and to take in their places men who have been specially obnoxious in the past to the republican party. These men demand all the patronage that the departments can control, and forthwith declare their purpose to revolutionize the south. The revolution has no existence or chance of existence beyond their slippery tongues, but the response from the administration is something better than words. All their talk about carrying any southern state is moonshine, but the office that they have bagged are altogether more substantial.

We have no fault to find with this Arthurian scheme, but we do confess to some curiosities as to how the plan will be received among the republicans of the better sort in the northern states. The New York Times represents this class of republicans better perhaps than any other paper; and it boldly denounces the scheme as "a fatal alliance," warning the president that nomination gained at the hands of such men would render an election impossible. After stating that the southern question no longer retains its importance, it says:

The country is not prepared, therefore, to accept with approval or with patience, a movement to break up the southern democracy by an alliance with such men as Mahone and Chalmers. Such an alliance would be fatal to President Arthur if he should be able to get the nomination by help of it. The chief question which the people of the United States are now considering is how to secure an honest, intelligent administration of the national government, and they do not see that that question presents itself in any different form in the south than in any other part of the country. Nor do they see how its settlement in any right way can be promoted by giving influence and power to such unscrupulous tricksters, political backs, and dishonest schemes as Mahone and Chalmers.

There is a good deal of significance in these declarations of our powerful New York contemporary. It means that in the minds of the controlling men of the northern states there is no longer any dread of a democratic victory, because such a victory no longer carries to them a dread of either sectional supremacy or of the negro race. They simply want now good government—an article they have not enjoyed in almost a quarter of a century; and they will not join hands with the Mahone-Chalmers crowd to gain that. They know them altogether too well to accept them as partners in such a work. The well-considered and emphatic declarations of the Times are an indication that the country is returning to a healthy and normal condition—a condition that does not call for either outrage shriekers or political tricksters.

PROTECTION AGAINST CHEAP GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Such is the valuable protection afforded by the tariff. It protects us from abundance and gives us the full benefit of scarcity. It protects us from competition and consigns us to monopoly. It enables us to pay more for our goods and get less for our money. It secures us dear goods, higher prices, low wages and hard living. Such is a catalogue of the bless-

ings conferred by the tariff policy. It protects us, moreover, from an open market and confines us to a restricted market, both in buying and, by consequence, in selling. Indeed, we are told that, aside from protection, foreigners would flood the country with cheap goods, and we should be inundated with all sorts of desirable things at reduced prices. What a catastrophe to contemplate! To swim in plenty—to be inundated with good things!

Against such a calamity we are protected by the tariff. We are kept in full possession of low wages, and a pinched standard of living. Our means are decreased, and the cost of living increased. Has language lost its meaning? Are not the dangers against which we are warned the very objects of our anxious toil and daily self denial? Welcome cheapness, welcome abundance, welcome open markets and free competition! Welcome freedom—freedom of production, freedom of exchange.

And hence, avanti forever the superstitions of "protection," and the chains which bind our free limbs. Welcome the world wide freedom which accepts the gifts of the Almighty to the whole world, and the whole race, and exchanges freely according to mutual interest, to mutual advantage.

The doctrine of protection proves too much; one of its catch words is, preserve the national market for the national industry. A beautiful alliteration. Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat. But if we preserve our national market, will not others preserve theirs, and so both be losers? Each loses as much market as it gains, and exchanges a superior market for an inferior. If not to their mutual interest, they will not exchange. Already three thousand miles of freight "protects" national industry, besides insurance, delay, etc. If we can overcome that, we would do best to swap goods. But if the national market for national industry, why not the state market for state industry? The alliteration is just as fine. State and state are just as parallel as nation and nation. Nay, carry it further, and keep the county market for the county industry, neighborhood for neighborhood, family for family, and to get to the rock bottom of the business, work for the exact things only you yourself want. Keep your personal market for your personal industry. Be your own carpenter, bricklayer, shoemaker, tailor and cook—and a very poor one of each. The outcome of it all is—stop swapping. But swapping—exchanging—is the very beginning of civilization. Go back then, to savagery—"protect" yourself against the chief means of progress—competitive industry. If protection is needed against foreign competition, it is needed, a fortiori, against state competition. Interstate protection rests on stronger ground than international. If the competition of Europe is dangerous, with an ocean intervening, much more the competition of state industry with state, separated only by an imaginary line. Why not protect Virginia from Pennsylvania, and Kentucky from Ohio? Why not upper Georgia from lower Georgia, and eastern North Carolina from western?

America is a fine thrifty young fellow—only half grown as yet. Nature has done immensely for her, and she has had a splendid chance. Free trade throughout her own borders has been the leading factor in her prosperity. This prosperity the protectionists attribute not to Providence, but to their own quackey—not to the bounty of nature, but to the violation of natural laws and the obstruction of human freedom. This wonderful "protection" is a juggler and marvellous at sleight of hand; for, behold, it raises prices and lowers them; it raises wages to the workman and lowers wages to the employer. Blowing hot and cold is a small matter to protection. It is needed, a fortiori, against state competition. Interstate protection rests on stronger ground than international. If the competition of Europe is dangerous, with an ocean intervening, much more the competition of state industry with state, separated only by an imaginary line. Why not protect Virginia from Pennsylvania, and Kentucky from Ohio? Why not upper Georgia from lower Georgia, and eastern North Carolina from western?

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We build ships (not so many, now,) and construct railroads to remove obstacle to exchange. We dig tunnels and bridge rivers to smooth the way. By this means we reduce the cost of transportation, say ten percent; and then we put up an artificial impediment of 43½ percent, as if exchange were a bad thing. We are engaged at the same time in building ships to let goods in and customhouses to keep them out. The latter are the most successful. They act as dams both ways; they prevent imports, and thereby prevent exports as well. If obstruction is the desirable thing, pile on the tariff, but stop ship-building and obstruct your rivers and harbors. It is by far the cheapest way. The policy of protection among states is not so good as it is—stop swapping. But swapping—exchanging—is the very beginning of civilization. Go back then, to savagery—"protect" yourself against the chief means of progress—competitive industry. If protection is needed against foreign competition, it is needed, a fortiori, against state competition. Interstate protection rests on stronger ground than international. If the competition of Europe is dangerous, with an ocean intervening, much more the competition of state industry with state, separated only by an imaginary line. Why not protect Virginia from Pennsylvania, and Kentucky from Ohio? Why not upper Georgia from lower Georgia, and eastern North Carolina from western?

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THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The painter is reaping a rich harvest just now.

There were four interments in Oakland yesterday.

The Unitarian church on Church street is nearing a completion.

There was a fox chase near West End yesterday. The dogs were nearly four miles.

The board of police commissioners will meet in regular monthly session next Monday night.

Thieves yesterday entered Mr. Henderson's store on Luckie street and stole several pieces of meat and a sack of flour.

Emma James was given apartments in the stockade yesterday. She is becoming a frequent visitor to Mr. Emmet's camp.

The chicken thief is on the war path again.

Night before last seven fowls were stolen from Mr. Morrison's yard on Cooper street.

In the city—Polls of whites, 2,368; total number of acres of land, 17,819; aggregate value of whole city property, \$24,855,827.

For the whole county—White poll, 3,231; colored, 772; total number of acres of land, 93,097; aggregate value of whole county property, \$28,202,051.

The alarm of fire turned in from box 46 yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a chimney at 102 Calhoun street. There was no damage.

Two convicts passed through the city yesterday en route to the coal mines. They are both long term men and are from two counties in southwest Georgia.

The residence of Mr. James Howell, on Green's Ferry avenue, was entered by burglars night before last, and a quantity of wearing apparel and a silver watch were stolen.

Ettie McFarland was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging her with larceny. It is alleged that the accused stole a lot of clothing from her employer, Mrs. Long, on Church street.

George Bass, a brakeman in the Air-Line yards, had his right hand badly crushed while coupling cars last night, near the cemetery, that Dr. Martin of the crushed bone.

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The Fulton county tax digest of 1883 has been placed in the hands of the comptroller general and the following statistics of the city and county will be of interest, though the returns are by no means as full as they should be.

A gentleman, who has been boarding on Mitchell street for some time, yesterday decided to change his boarding house. His trunks were entrusted to a dray driver for transportation to his new home, but the driver lost the number to which the trunks were consigned. They are now at police headquarters where the driver left them.

The rear wall of the old building on Alabama street, near the Atlanta National bank gave way yesterday morning. Two workmen who were engaged in tearing down the walls were buried in the debris. They were Mr. W. W. Williams and George H. Jackson. The other worker, on the building rescued the buried men. The darkey was not much hurt, but Mr. Wheeler's injuries were of a serious character. His left thigh was broken, and it is feared that internal injuries were sustained. Mr. Wheeler after the thigh had been set was taken to his home on McDonough street. He was resting easy last night.

MRS. TOOMBS'S REMAINS.

The Passage of the Funeral Cortege Through Atlanta Yesterday.

The remains of Mrs. General Robert Toombs passed through Atlanta yesterday. The body came from Clarksville by the Air-Line road, and at the union passenger depot was transferred to the Georgia road passenger train which left for Washington at 2:45. Besides General Toombs and one of his granddaughters, Dr. Steiner, the family physician, and a large number of the acquaintances of the family accompanied the remains. The burial will take place at Washington to-day.

A SAD DAY.

Mrs. Sallie Schley Dies in Atlanta—Her Remains Go to Montgomery.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Mrs. Sallie Lanier died at 178 Peachtree street, after a painful illness. She was 70 years old. Mrs. Schley's health has been somewhat impaired but it was not until quite recently that her death was presumed near at hand. For the past year Mrs. Schley had been living in Atlanta. Her home was in Montgomery and the change was made with a view to improving her health. During her residence in Atlanta she won a long list of friends who are deeply grieved at her death. She was a lady adorned with all the attributes of heart and mind, which win the respect and confidence of all who whom they meet. Her remains were sent to Montgomery, her old home, last night for interment.

MR. W. W. COMPTON'S FUNERAL.

The Remains of Mr. W. W. Compton leave Atlanta for Cincinnati yesterday by the Western and Atlantic passenger train.

A large delegation of the Knights of Honor met the body at the union passenger depot. Mr. Compton was a member of that order in good standing and his remains were taken charge of by the lodge to which he belonged. The body was taken to the 1st room over Lowry's bank corner Alabama and Loyd streets, where it will remain until taken to the cemetery for interment to day. Mr. Compton was a member of the Leyden artillery during the war, and fought with great gallantry. The members of his old company who are now in Atlanta will attend a body.

THE ATLANTA ART SCHOOL.

Reception in the Young Men's Library Association Building.

Yesterday afternoon the rooms of the Atlanta Art school were opened for visitors, and a large number of prominent citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the new collection of paintings, sketches, and drawings, which have been handsomely arranged by the artists of the school. Mr. Horace Bradley and Mrs. Eugenie J. Bacon. The exhibition also includes quite a collection of interesting books and articles of interest.

The reception will be continued to day, and Mr. Bradley and Mrs. Bacon will be delighted to welcome their friends and all art loving people to their studio until 9 o'clock p.m.

Their classes are making rapid progress, and their work evinces that they are receiving systematic and well directed instructions.

PRESIDENT PORTER.

Major Campbell Wallace Regains the Presidency of the Merchants' Bank.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants' bank took place yesterday evening in the parlors of the bank, on Alabama street. The board is a small board. After the transaction of some routine business Major Wallace tendered his resignation as president of the bank. It was known by the board that the resignation would be tendered during the meeting, and as every inducement had been exhausted to have it withdrawn, the resignation was accepted.

After the acceptance of Major Wallace's resignation, Mr. J. H. Porter, the cashier, under Major Wallace's administration was elected president, and Mr. W. D. Luckie, the assistant cashier, was made cashier.

Major Wallace has long served the Me-

chants' bank as president. He has made a successful administration, and retires from the chair with the respect, confidence and esteem of all who were associated with him. Immediately after the reorganization of the board the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Atlanta, Ga., September 5, 1883.

Whereas, Major Campbell Wallace requests to be relieved from the arduous duties of the Presidency of this bank; and, whereas, we will still have benefit of his experience and counsel as a Director, and being desirous of complying with his wishes, we the Directors of the Merchants' Bank do resolve, That in accepting his resignation from the board, we will so much regret, recognizing as we do the eminent ability and integrity which has ever characterized his connection with this board and which has illustrated a long life of public and private usefulness.

Resolved, That Major Wallace's resigntion, carries with him our best wishes for a long life of health and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this bank and copy of the same be transmitted to Major Wallace.

J. R. WYLIE,
B. E. CRANE,
GEO. W. WHIPPEY,
J. H. FORTNER,
Directors.

AN INCREASE OF INSPECTORS.

Proposed by the Joint Committee on Agriculture—The State Chemist's Salary.

The joint committee of the general assembly to investigate the manner of inspection of fertilizers and examine the agricultural department to submit a bill which provides for all needs of the agricultural department which further increases its capacity for good.

A reporter yesterday asked Senator Tatman, chairman of the joint committee, what changes the committee had proposed:

"Well" he replied, "the new bill that all inspections shall be made of goods, in sacks and packages, not allowing it in bulk. It further requires that inspectors shall see that the tags are placed on the goods, which are packed again after they have gone into the hands of the consumer. This will be a means of detecting any fraud."

The committee thought not, and the bill authorizes the commissioner to appoint, if necessary, two additional inspectors. The committee found it to be almost absolutely necessary, and with these increased cares in the inspection of fertilizers the present number could hardly do the work. The additional expense of their salary will be more than gained by the payment of the additional inspection fees."

"What else does the committee propose?"

"The salary of the state chemist will be increased a thousand dollars. He will be allowed a thousand for the purchase of all necessary chemicals and implements."

"Why was this salary increased?"

"Because, the state chemist, Professor White, would no longer serve at the salary he has been paid for the last several years—two thousand dollars, I believe. His services are certainly worth more, and I think it will be in the state's interest, and with these increased cares in the inspection of fertilizers the present number could hardly do the work. The additional expense of their salary will be more than gained by the payment of the additional inspection fees."

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McBRIDE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The largest and most complete stock of

CROCKERY,

GLASS, WOODEN

AND TINWARE

In the south for sale at McBride & Co's. Gem and Mason Fruit Jars at bottom figures.

LOWEST PRICES KNOWN SINCE 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR

BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the public my entire stock of Wadsworth, Keely, Glass, and the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of quantity. I will furnish hats, caps, and coats for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
5 Whitehall street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 11-16 New York at 10 1/2; in Atlanta at 9 1/2.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, September 5, 10:31, P.M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30 12 70	67	N.	Fresh	.09	Fair.	
Augusta	30 09 75	69	Calm	Cloudy.	.01	Fair.	
Galveston	30 08 79	74	Calm	Light	.01	rain.	
Indiana	30 09 79	71	E.	Brisk	.01	rain.	
Knoxville	30 09 79	70	S.	Clear	.01	rain.	
Mobile	30 07 81	69	W.	Light	.01	Clear.	
Montgomery	30 08 79	65	Calm	Clear.	.01	Clear.	
New Orleans	30 06 80	72	W.	Light	.01	Clear.	
Pensacola	30 06 80	70	N.	Fresh	.01	Clear.	
Palestine	30 15 74	74	N.	Fresh	.01	Fair.	
Savannah	30 07 71	68	N.	Light	.01	Fair.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain.
8:31 a. m.—	80 15 69	67 N. W.	Fresh .09
10:31 a. m.—	80 11 79	63 N.	Gent .09
2:31 p. m.—	80 09 78	67 N.	Fresh .09
4:38 p. m.—	80 09 79	63 N.	Gent .09
10:31 p. m.—	80 02 70	67 N.	Fresh .09
Mean daily bar.	80 12 70	67 N. W.	Fresh .09
" " " "	72.8	Minimum .09	
" " " "	83.5	Total rainfall .09	

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE
1. Wilmington	99
2. Charleston	93
3. Augusta	91
4. Savannah	95
5. Atlanta	90
6. Montgomery	93
7. Mobile	93
8. New Orleans	92
9. Galveston	92
10. Pensacola	92
11. Little Rock	90
12. Memphis	88
Mean of Districts	91.71 69.8 .16

1 Rainfall inappreciable.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

NOW IN TRANSIT.

AND WILL BE RECEIVED THIS WEEK THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS, ALL GRADES,

Ever shown in any southern store. Mr. Chamberlin has been engaged buying these goods the past three weeks, and the choicest designs and latest production of the Carpet trade has been secured. Our arrangements have been made in this department so that our PRICES WILL BE BEYOND COMPETITION. DON'T FAIL TO LOOK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

PICTURE FRAMES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

I NOW HAVE THE BEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOLD, OAK, PLUSH, ANTIQUE, BRONZE, SILVER, GILT, ETC. FRAMES, MIRRORS, ETC. IN STONE, VELVET, PLUSH, GOLD FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, HELIOTROPE, AND HELIOTROPE, AND THE HANDBEAD STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY, ETC., EVER IN ATLANTA. OFFICE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS, ETC. WITH FULL LINE OF BOOKS FOR FINE EDITIONS AND WHITE CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, WHICH I GUARANTEE TO GIVE SATISFACTION FOR FIVE YEARS. CALL AND SEE THEM.

A. F. PICKERT,
5 Whitehall street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 11-16 New York at 10 1/2; in Atlanta at 9 1/2.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, September 5, 10:31, P.M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30 12 70	67	N.	Fresh	.09	Fair.	
Augusta	30 09 75	69	Calm	Cloudy.	.01	Fair.	
Galveston	30 08 79	74	Calm	Light	.01	rain.	
Indiana	30 09 79	71	E.	Brisk	.01	rain.	
Knoxville	30 09 79	70	S.	Clear	.01	rain.	
Mobile	30 07 81	69	W.	Light	.01	Clear.	
Montgomery	30 08 79	65	Calm	Clear.	.01	Clear.	
New Orleans	30 06 80	72	W.	Light	.01	Clear.	
Pensacola	30 06 80	70	N.	Fresh	.01	Clear.	
Palestine	30 15 74	74	N.	Light	.01	Fair.	
Savannah	30 07 71	68	N.	Light	.01	Fair.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain.
8:31 a. m.—	80 15 69	67 N. W.	Fresh .09
10:31 a. m.—	80 11 79	63 N.	Gent .09
2:31 p. m.—	80 09 78	67 N.	Fresh .09
4:38 p. m.—	80 09 79	63 N.	Gent .09
10:31 p. m.—	80 02 70	67 N.	Fresh .09
Mean daily bar.	80 12 70	67 N. W.	Fresh .09
" " " "	72.8	Minimum .09	
" " " "	83.5	Total rainfall .09	

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE
1. Wilmington	99
2. Charleston	93
3. Augusta	91
4. Savannah	95
5. Atlanta	90
6. Montgomery	93
7. Mobile	93
8. New Orleans	92
9. Galveston	92
10. Pensacola	92
11. Little Rock	90
12. Memphis	88
Mean of Districts	91.71 69.8 .16

1 Rainfall inappreciable.

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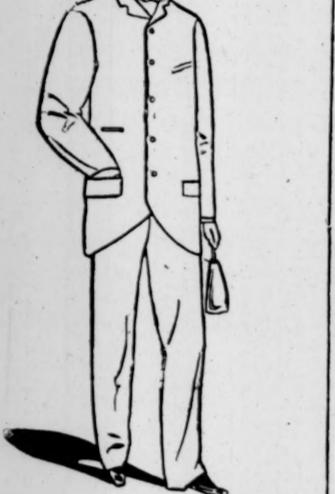
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In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments,

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired. Last month I sold over 100 Pianos rented, tried and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given.

F. L. FREYER,
27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.



SUMMER & FALL PANTS.

And I will make them up c. o. d. at a reduction of 20 per cent from former prices.

My reason is twofold:

First, to clear these goods out of the way of Fall Goods.

In the second place, I want, as far as I can, to give every man a proof positive, before the Fall season sets in, of the place where he can have made

BEST FITTING CUSTOM

CLOTHING

You will find it to your interest to give me a call.

A. O. M. GAY

CLOTHIER AND TAILOR,

37 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

P. J. Fallon,

MASON AND BUILDER.</